

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ILLINOIS	
COUNTY: COOK	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

FILED
MAY 6 1971
GTH

1. NAME

COMMON:
Henry B. Clarke House

AND/OR HISTORIC:
"

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
4526 South Wabash Avenue (before 1872, 16th and Michigan)

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE Illinois	CODE 12	COUNTY: Cook	CODE 12
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress 	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PUBLIC ACQUISITION: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered 			
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment 	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum 	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific 	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
St. Paul Church of God in Christ (acquired, 1941).

STREET AND NUMBER:
4526 South Wabash Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE:
Illinois

CODE:
12

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Cook County Recorder of Deeds

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall, 121 North LaSalle Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Chicago

STATE:
Illinois

CODE:
12

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey - Ill - 135

DATE OF SURVEY: 1935-36
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

CODE:
08

STATE: Illinois
COUNTY: Cook
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The thirteen room Clarke House, as it stands today, is a frame dwelling with the framework formed by rough-hewn oak beams. It is two stories high, resting on a raised basement. An Italian Victorian cupola, added after construction, caps the house. Tall narrow windows light the main floor; small "eyebrow" windows light the second. The building is bilaterally symmetrical, with a low pitched gable (derivative of the Greek pediment) over the front door. Originally the house is said to have had a typical Greek Revival columned portico under the gable.

Inside, the first floor rooms are of ample proportions, high-ceilinged and separated by sliding doors. Trim is of Georgia pine, enhanced by ornamental marble fireplaces. The basic floor plan has remained unchanged. Upstairs the rooms have been partitioned.

When the house was built in 1836 by hardware merchant, Henry B. Clarke, it was located in the vicinity of 16th and Michigan Avenue. Following his death, the widow Clarke continued to live in the mansion. When the building was sold by the family in 1872, the new owner, John Chrimes, fearing a repetition of the Chicago Fire, moved the dwelling to its current location.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

ya Susan G. Al...
 ...
 ...
 ...

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Community</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | <u>Architectural</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance of Building to Chicago: The Clarke House is noted as the oldest building still standing in Chicago. Although the house has been moved from its original site near 16th and Michigan, and although its columned portico has been removed and an Italianate Victorian cupola added, the exterior proportions, the placing of the windows, the interior spaces on the first floor--all remain as originally conceived.

The Clarke House, despite alterations, typifies the Greek Revival style prevalent in Chicago approximately between the 1830's and 1855. The influence of Classical models is seen in its low-pitched gable on the front (derivative of the Greek pediment), in its bilateral symmetry as well as in the simple moldings. Unfortunately, with the notable exception of the Clarke House, the 1871 fire accounted for the destruction of practically every Greek Revival building in Chicago.

In 1935, the house was measured and photographed by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Two years later, it was designated a "Chicago Historical Site" by the Charter Jubilee Committee and the City Council of Chicago.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BOOKS: A.T. Andreas. History of Chicago, Volume 1. Chicago: A.T. Andreas 1884, pps. 460, 527, 595.

Drury, John. Old Chicago Houses. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941, pps. 4-8.

Fergus Series, 1-10. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1976,
 No. 2: Directory, 1839, Lists Henry B. Clarke
 No. 5: Fergus Historical Series gives a short biographical sketch of Henry B. Clarke, pps. 36-40. (Cont'd)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Mrs. Susan Benjamin

ORGANIZATION: Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks DATE: July 13, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 800, 320 North Clark Street

CITY OR TOWN: Chicago STATE: Illinois CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Gale, Edwin O. Reminiscences of Early Chicago and Vicinity. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1902, p. 153. Chicago Historical Society copy annotated by George H. Fergus.

Historic American Buildings Survey, Project 111 - 135, 1935

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
801-19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Material compiled in 1935. Accuracy is questionable.

Koeper, Frederick. Illinois Architecture. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1968, pps. 42-43.

Siegel, Arthur. Ed. Chicago's Famous Buildings. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965, p. 41.

Tallmadge, Thomas E. Architecture in Old Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1941, p. 41.

Clippings (Chronologically listed)

OMIT

Two undated clippings: (from Chicago Historical Society)
Drury, John, "Historic Chicago Sites," 19th in a series

"Period Museum Proposed for Chicago's Oldest House."

Oldest in Chicago," Chicago Tribune, March 8, 1939.

"Old Chicago Houses," By John Drury, Chicago Daily News, May 5, 1939.

"City's Oldest Mansion to get Face Lifting," Chicago Daily News, Sept. 22, 1951.

"Restore Oldest Home in the City," Chicago Herald American, Sept. 25, 1951.

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Cook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

9. Rannells, Elizabeth, "Have you Heard," Chicago Tribune, October 28, 1951.
 Christmas card sent by Dorothy and Graham Aldis, December, 1951.
 (Historical Society - Chicago)
- "Painting Chicago's Oldest House," Chicago Daily Tribune, June 8, 1956.
- "Plan Party at Oldest House Here," Daily News, August 24, 1957.
- "Historic House in City begins 121st Year," Chicago Tribune, Aug. 26, 1956.
- "Mark 121st Birthday of Old City House," Chicago Tribune, August 26, 1957.
- "Oldest House in Chicago," Chicago Sun Times, June 10, 1962.
- Announcement of 126th birthday celebration of Clark House (From Chicago Historical Society) August 19, 1962.
- Grimm, Robert, "Hyde Park Mansion Survives More than a Century,"
Chicago Tribune, August 19, 1962.
- "Chicago's Oldest House." Chicago Tribune, August 23, 1965.
- "Chicago's Architectural Landmarks," Chicago Sun Times, May 12, 1968.
- Garret, Mike, "Plan Shrine of City's Oldest House," Chicago Today,
 June 26, 1969.
- Gross, Robert, "Chicago's Oldest House," Chicago Tribune Magazine,
 August 17, 1969.

GMIX

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

SENT TO D.C.
1-3-2001

Section 1, 2, 3 Page 1

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Amendment—Relocation of the Henry B. Clarke House

These amendments relate to the move of the Henry B. Clarke House from its location at 4426 South Wabash Avenue (the address when the property was listed in 1971) to a new location at 1827 South Indiana Avenue. This move, which occurred in 1977, was approved by the Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior, by letter dated December 16, 1977.

Section 1, Name of Property

Henry B. Clarke House

Section 2, Location

1827 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago
Illinois IL Cook County Code 031 Zip 60616

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler (SH) 12-29-00
Signature of certifying official Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 4, 5, 7 Page 2

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Section 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

Section 5, Classification

Public-local

Section 7, Narrative Description

The Henry B. Clarke House is a thirteen room, two-story, Greek Revival domestic structure located near the first quarter of the 1800 block of South Indiana Avenue, just one mile south of downtown Chicago. The house is a timber frame dwelling formed with rough-hewn oak beams and mortise and tenon jointing, founded on a raised basement. The footprint of the house is 42. 44' X 47.37' feet with an east facing facade and a raised portico, with a 31' X 9.5' footprint. The current site of the Clarke House is located within the area known as the Prairie Avenue Historic District, approximately one half block southwest of the Glessner House Museum at 18th and South Prairie and near several historic buildings in the Near South downtown community. The land surrounding the house is a five-acre park that is open to the public year round. The house was moved twice in its history. The first was in 1872, from its original site at approximately 16th and Michigan to 46th and Wabash (4526 South Wabash). The second move was in 1977, when it was brought from 46th and Wabash to its current site at 1827 South Indiana Avenue, just one and one-half blocks from its original site.

The exterior of the house is in a typical Greek Revival style with an east facing facade that has

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

a restored four-column portico. The portico was restored in 1980 following a circa 1855 daguerreotype now in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society. When the house was first documented by Architect John Reed in 1935 for Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), most of the window moldings, pilasters, shutters and portico that were original to the house had been modified, removed or had deteriorated. Still in place were the original interior rooms, the exterior siding and window frames, four corner pilasters, two pediments above the roofline and a cupola at the apex of the roof. The house no longer sits on its original 1836 foundation or the 1872 foundation, and all traces of what was originally below the first floor of the house have disappeared. The new foundation at the 1827 South Indiana location, is designed to look like the original in the c. 1855 daguerreotype; it is of masonry brick on the exterior with a concrete wall behind.

Above the foundation line, the house interior and its wood frame construction and much of the siding is original. In 1980, the interior went through extensive repair to the interior plaster walls and the original finishes were analyzed to determine the colors and wallpaper. The interior moldings of the house reflects two historical periods - one Federal, the other Greek Revival. The reason for these two types of moldings are part of the earliest history of the house. The Clarke family began the house in 1836, but in 1837 the family lost a good deal of its finances due to the economic crisis created by Andrew Jackson when the country shifted to the gold standard. As a consequence, two parlor rooms were not completed until after 1849, after the death of Mr. Clarke. Two first floor north sitting rooms and the second floor bedrooms, completed before 1849, clearly show the influence of the Federal style, as do the fireplace mantels in the sitting rooms. The two south parlor room moldings, installed after 1849, are of Greek Revival style.

The structure has a Greek Revival-style layout with rooms on the first and second floor following a symmetrical layout. There are two sitting rooms on the north and two parlors on the south. There are four fireplaces on the first floor, one in each sitting room and parlor room. Between the two sitting rooms is a small study which may also have been an extra bedroom. This room also contained a closet. There are six bedrooms on the second floor, two are master bedrooms and four are smaller rooms. These are divided equally on an east-west axis by a connecting hallway. A closet is located at each end of the hallway. The house originally had no indoor plumbing, and the kitchen was located in the basement. The house was adapted with plumbing for the kitchen and bathrooms during the course of its life but these were removed when the city of Chicago restored the home in 1980. The original layout of the house remained intact so none of the rooms were in need of modification for the restoration.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

The first floor has a generously proportioned central hallway running east-west with entry points at each end. The two entry doors are surrounded by window lights, and the staircase leading to the second floor sits to the left of the main entry door. During the restoration of the house it was discovered that there had been a staircase leading to the basement with a full banister and balustrades. This element was reproduced and installed to lead to the existing basement. At one point in its history, there was a fire in the house which began in its basement and eventually burned the entry area of the first floor. Fortunately the fire was contained to the first floor hallway, and the only significant damage was to the walnut baluster and balustrades. The balustrades were restored, and a section of the baluster was replaced with a reproduction.

The exterior also has a consistent use of symmetry with windows and doors spaced evenly. The house has three windows on the north and south and four windows on the east and west. The south-facing center window is a false window originally installed in 1836 to maintain the symmetry of the exterior. The east-west windows are triple hung (6 panes over 6 panes over 6 panes) and the north-south windows are double hung (6 panes over 6 panes). The east and west frieze boards also have frieze windows and the north-south second floor master bedrooms have a single palladium window. All of the exterior siding is clapboard and the east facade also has two pilasters. The four corners of the house have corner pilasters. The roof is shingled with cedar and has been restored.

During the 1980 restoration, the exterior was restored or reproduced. The original parapet walls that adorned the roof were lost over the years and have been reproduced. The missing exterior moldings were replaced with a generic classical stock to restore the exterior appearance. Recent research and newly discovered photographic evidence today gives us a better idea of the original profiles of the exterior window moldings, and the current moldings will eventually be removed and replaced. Shutters were also reproduced, and removable exterior wood storm windows were added to protect the interior environment. One significant modification made to the house interior was the addition of an ADA handicap accessible elevator. This was installed within the space of an existing closet that now leads to the study on the first floor and into a master bedroom on the second floor. The ground floor basement, which was not original, is now used as an orientation gallery with additional rooms one office, two bathrooms, one period-style demonstration kitchen, and one engineer's room. The house was also fitted with an HV/AC system which was custom-designed to fit all the ducts between the timber frame construction so as to not disturb the original structure. The house has also been provided with new electrical and fire/security systems.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 9

Page 5

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Section 8, Statement of Significance

The Henry B. Clarke House meets Criteria Consideration B for moved properties because it qualified for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture, as a Greek Revival style house.

The setting the house at its new location is consistent with its original historic setting at 16th and Michigan. The five acres of land surrounding the house conforms to the size of the acreage associated with the house at the time of Mrs. Clarke's death in 1860. The setback of the house from Indiana Avenue is similar to the historic setback along Michigan Avenue and also the historic orientation of the house fronting east. The height and material of the foundation at the new location are based upon a circa 1855 daguerreotype of the house.

Section 9, Major Biographical References

Primary Sources

Barnard, Alice Lucretia. Unpublished reminiscences of 1845 and 1849 concerning the Henry B. Clarkes and their house were made available by Miss Lydia Walter and Dr. Frederick Branom.

Clarke, Caroline (Mrs. Henry B.). Letter to Mrs. Mary Walker in Otsego County, New York. November 1, 1835. Chicago Historical Society Library, Manuscript Files.

Clarke Van Deventer, Cyrus. The Ancestors and Descendants of the Rev'd Henry Clarke and his wife Catherine Pendleton. Kingman, Kansas. 1902. Contains chapter entitled: "Rev. Henry Clarke's Advice to His Children."

Forman, Caroline Clarke. Questionnaire Answers to Emma Willard Association of the Troy Female Seminary. February 27, 1895.

Forman, Caroline Clarke. Estate Inventory Last Will and Testament. September 20, 1906. Cook County Probate Court, State of Illinois

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National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 6

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Williams, Mary Clarke. Reminiscences. Unpublished. Clarke House files.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. The Architecture of Country Houses Including Designs for Cottages, and Farm-Houses, and Villas, with Remarks on Interiors, Furniture, and the best Modes of Warming and Ventilating. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1850. Reprint ed., New York: Dover, 1969.

Contemporary Sources

"A Brilliant Record: Miss Alice Barnard's Work in the Chicago Schools." Inter Ocean. September 6, 1891.

Biographical Sketches of Some of the Early Settlers of the City of Chicago" Fergus Historical Series. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company. 1876.
"The Clarke House: Henry B. Clarke's 'Ten Thousand Dollar House.'" Chicago Tribune. May 26, 1872.

"The Clarke House: Discovery of Interesting Papers." Chicago Tribune. June 9, 1872.

Death notice of Mrs. Henry B. Clarke. Chicago Times, January, 1860.

Death notice of Edward Clarke. Chicago Tribune, September 20, 1881.

Death notice of Mary Clarke Williams. Chicago Tribune, February 20, 1892.

Death notice of Robert Clarke. Chicago Tribune, December 10, 1896.

Death notice of Cyrus Clarke. Chicago Tribune, May 2, 1904.

Death notice of Caroline Clarke Forman. Chicago Tribune. September 15, 1906.
Estate Inventory of Alexander H. Howard of Naperville, Illinois. August 10, 1850.
Norris, J. W. General Directory and Business Advertiser for the City of Chicago. Chicago: Ellis & Fergus, Printer. 1844

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 7

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Secondary Sources

Cooke, Lawrence S. Lighting in America: From Colonial Rushlights to Victorian Chandeliers.

Cromie, Robert. A Short History of Chicago. San Francisco: Lexikos. 1984.

Furhoff, Robert. Thesis for Historical Treatment of Clarke House. 1980

Furhoff, Robert. Investigation of the Widow Clarke House. 1980.

Gale, Edwin O. Reminiscences of Early Chicago. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1902.

Harrington, Elaine. Clarke House: Chicago's Oldest Building. Chicago: Commission on Chicago Landmarks. 1983.

Pierce, Bessie Louise A History of Chicago: 1673-1848. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1937.

Section 10, Geographical Data Verbal Boundary Description

Acreage of Property five acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>448370</u>	<u>4633885</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u> See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the site are taken from information from the National Survey Service, Inc., Engineers and Survey Service, 126 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, IL 60610. The Plat of Survey describes the property as "of Property between S. Indiana Ave. E S. Calumet Ave. and between E. 18th St. E E. 21st St. East of the Third Principal Meridian, Chicago, Illinois." The site is an irregular rectangle. Beginning at the SW corner and continuing to the NE corner,

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 10, 11 Page 8

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

the west boundary line of the site runs 803.77 feet. The north boundary runs irregularly 132 feet, turning north 32 feet, then continues on the north boundary 199.74 feet. Beginning at the NE corner, the east boundary runs 803.94 feet. Beginning at the SE corner, the south boundary runs approximately 200 feet, turns south approximately 32 feet south and continues 132 feet to meet the SW corner. The current site where the house is located is approximately five acres and is used as a public park.

Boundary Justification

The site was selected because the location is near the original site of the home, approximately one and one-half blocks north and east of 1827 South Indiana. The five acres of land surrounding the house conforms to the size of the property prior to the death of Mrs. Clarke. The area surrounding the site is also known as the Prairie Avenue Historic District. This area was once the site of many large Victorian mansions which were the homes of many of Chicago's prominent citizens. While most of the homes are gone, several remain and tours are conducted in and around this area.

Section 11, Form Prepared By

Edward M. Muldonado, Curator for the Clarke House Museum
Department of Cultural Affairs
1827 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60616
312-745-0040
August 23, 2000

Additional Documentation

U.S.G.S Topographic Map

Floor Plans

Site Plan

Black and White Photographs

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

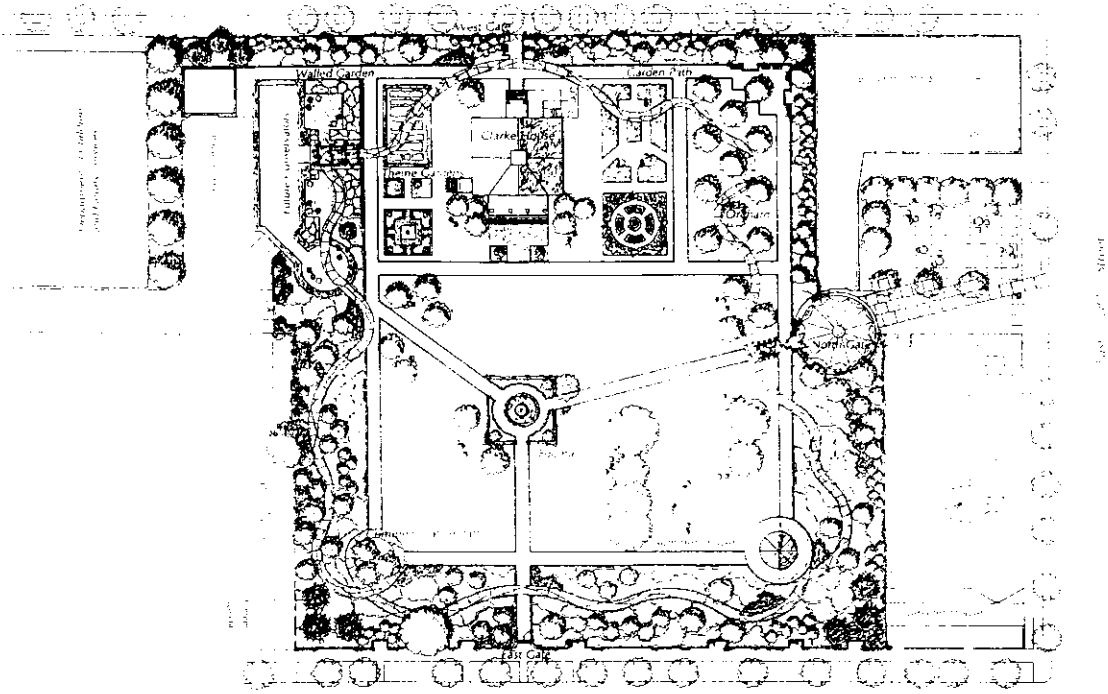
Section Property Owner Page 9

Henry B. Clarke House Amendment

Property Owner

City of Chicago
Commissioner Lois Weisberg
Department of Cultural Affairs
78 East Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-744-6630

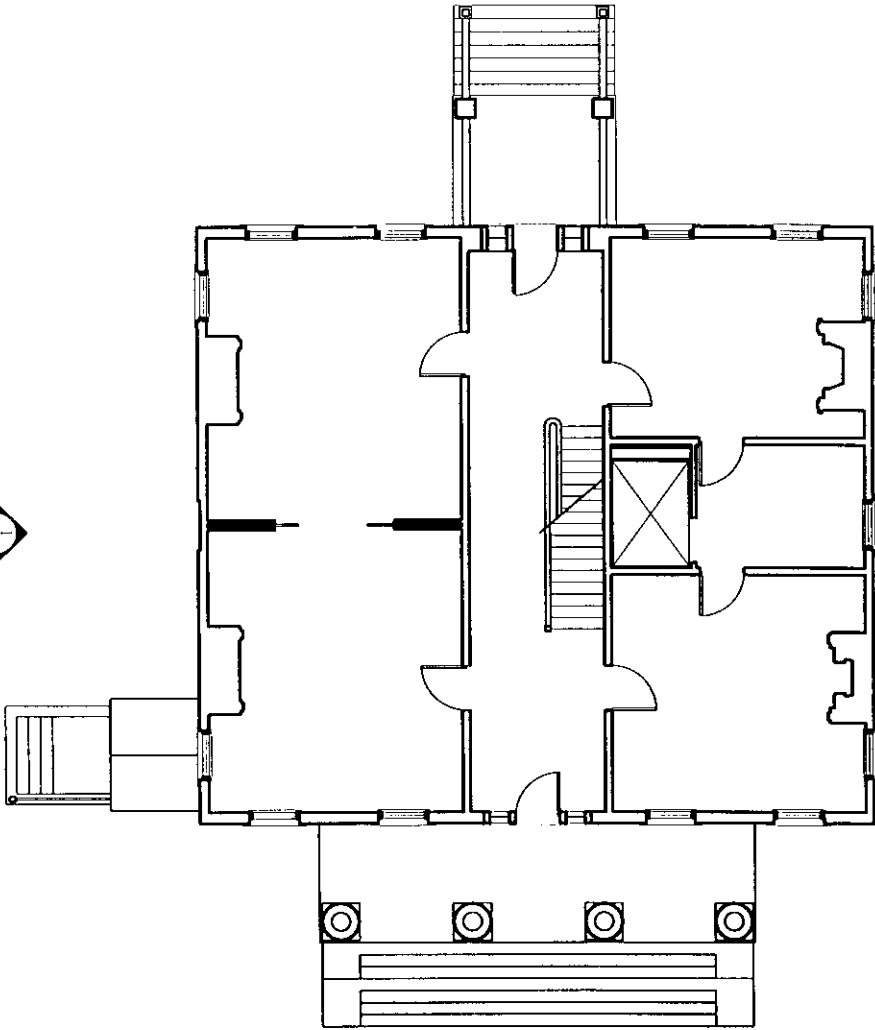
This is the current site of the Henry B. Clarke House,
1827 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, IL 60616



South Prairie Avenue

(This Site is currently under construction
and will be completed in the late fall
or winter of 2000)

Hillar Rodham Clinton
Women's Park and Gardens
of Chicago

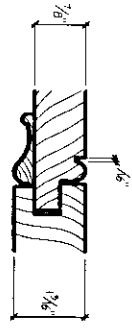


1 First Floor Plan
 R-1 Scale 1/4"=1'-0"

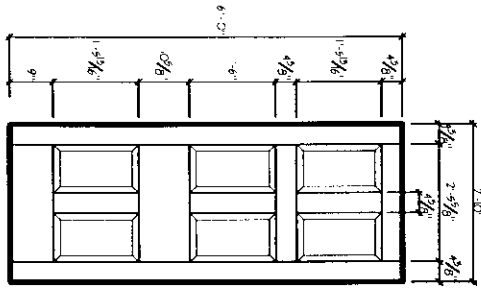
Date: 2/22/00 Scale: 1/4"=1'-0" First Floor Plan SHEET R-1	Clarke House Restoration
---	--------------------------



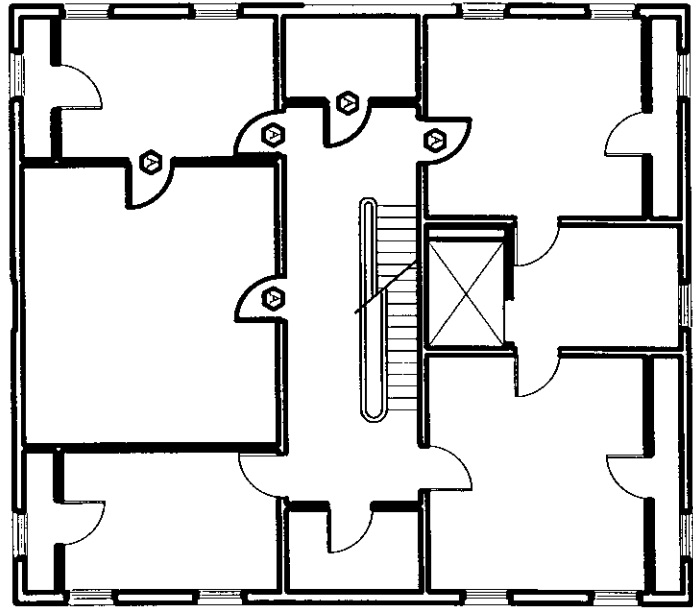
The City Of Chicago
 Department of Cultural Affairs



1 Section at Molding
R-1 Full Scale



1 Interior Door TYPE 'A'
R-1 Scale 1/4"=1'-0"



1 Second Floor Plan
R-1 Scale 1/4"=1'-0"



Clarke House Restoration

The City Of Chicago
Department of Cultural Affairs

Date: 2/22/00
Scale: 1/4"=1'-0"
Second Floor Plan
SHEET
R-2

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

CK-H-49

✓ 2007-11

1. Name of Site:

Common Clarke House and Marker

Historic

2. Location:

Street and Number

4526 S. Wabash

City or Town

Chicago

County

Cook

Township

Section

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

- District Building
 Site Structure

Integrity (check one)

- Altered Unaltered
 Moved Original Site

4. Ownership:

- Private
 Public

Status (check one)

- Occupied
 Unoccupied
 Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

- Yes Restricted Unrestricted No

Present Use (check one or more)

- Agricultural Industrial Religious
 Commercial Military Scientific
 Educational Museum Transportation
 Entertainment Park Other
 Government Private Residence

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description: 2 story I house

- Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
 Ruins Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway?

- Yes No

ARCHITECTURE

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- Archeological Site (Pre-Columbian)
- Archeological Site (Post-Columbian to 1673)
- French Influence (1673-1780)
- Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
- Illinois Early (1818-1850)
- Illinois Middle (1850-1900)
- Illinois Late (1900-present)
- Famous People (give names & dates)

8. Specific Date: 1836

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- Aboriginal (historic)
- Aboriginal (pre-historic)
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Art
- Commerce
- Communication
- Conservation
- Education
- Engineering
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape Architecture
- Literature
- Military
- Music
- Political
- Religion/Philosophy
- Science
- Sculpture
- Social/Humanitarian
- Theater
- Transportation
- Urban Planning -early settlement
- Other (specify)

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)

Use additional sheets if necessary. Oldest house in Chicago. To be moved to Prairie Ave. Hist. District Natl. Register. HABS. Chicago Landmarks

9. Form prepared by: Commission. Centennial Market.

Name and Title: _____ Date: 6/23/75

Organization: _____ Phone: _____

Street and Number: _____

City or Town: _____ County: _____ Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

Various

Illinois Historic Sites Survey Inventory

SURVEY USE ONLY

- Archeology
- Architecture
- History

1. Name of Site:

Common Henry B. Clarke House

2. Location:

Street and Number Township Section
 4526 South Wabash Avenue
City or Town Zip Code Range 3 Section
 Chicago
 60634

3. Classification:

Date(s) (check one) Integrity (check one)
 District Building Altered Unaltered
 Land Structure Position (check one)
 Moved Original site

4. Ownership:

Public Occupied Preservation work in progress
 Private Unoccupied

Access to the public

Free Restricted Unrestricted No

Possible Use (check one or more)

Agricultural Industrial Religious
 Commercial Military Scientific
 Educational Museum Transportation
 Entertainment Park Other (specify)
 Government Private Residence

5. Owner of Property:

Name(s) Address
 St. Paul Church of God in Christ
Street and Number
 City Hall, 121 North LaSalle Street
City or Town
 Chicago
State County Zip Code
 Illinois Cook

x

x

x

Mrs. Susan Benjamin

7/13/70

Commission on Chicago Historical and Architectural Landmarks

Room 800, 320 North Clark Street

Chicago

Cook

The thirteen room Clarke House, as it stands today, is a frame dwelling with the framework formed by rough-hewn oak beams. It is two stories high, resting on a raised basement. An Italian Victorian cupola, added after construction, caps the house. Tall narrow windows light the main floor; small "eyebrow" windows light the second. The building is bilaterally symmetrical, with a low pitched gable (derivative of the Greek pediment) over the front door. Originally the house is said to have had a typical Greek Revival columned portico under the gable.

Inside, the first floor rooms are of ample proportions, high-ceilinged and separated by sliding doors. Trim is of Georgia pine, enhanced by ornamental marble fireplaces. The basic floor plan has remained unchanged. Upstairs the rooms have been partitioned.

When the house was built in 1836 by hardware merchant, Henry B. Clarke, it was located in the vicinity of 16th and Michigan Avenue. Following his death, the widow Clarke continued to live in the mansion. When the building was sold by the family in 1872, the new owner, John Chrimes, fearing a repetition of the Chicago Fire, moved the dwelling to its current location.

Significance of the Building to Chicago: The Clarke House is noted as the oldest building still standing in Chicago. Although the house has been moved from its original site near 16th and Michigan, and although its columned portico has been removed and an Italianate Victorian cupola added, the exterior proportions, the placing of the windows, the interior spaces on the first floor--all remain as originally conceived.

The Clarke House, despite alterations, typifies the Greek Revival style prevalent in Chicago approximately between the 1830's and 1855. The influence of Classical models is seen in its low pitched gable on the front (derivative of the Greek pediment), in its bilateral symmetry as well as in the simple moldings. Unfortunately, with the notable exception of the Clarke House, the 1871 Fire accounted for the destruction of practically every Greek Revival building in Chicago.

In 1935, the house was measured and photographed by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Two years later, it was designated a "Chicago Historical Site" by the Charter Jubilee Committee and the City Council of Chicago.

